



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/617,977	07/11/2003	Rolf Espe	912.001	4056
23598	7590	02/18/2009		
BOYLE FREDRICKSON S.C. 840 North Plankinton Avenue MILWAUKEE, WI 53203			EXAMINER CHOI, PETER Y	
			ART UNIT 1794	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 02/18/2009	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docketing@boylefred.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/617,977	ESPE, ROLF	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	PETER Y. CHOI	1794	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 October 2008.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,2,4,7,8 and 11-24 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1,2,4,7,8 and 11-24 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 11 July 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicants' submission filed on October 24, 2008, has been entered.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, and 11-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Regarding claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, and 11-24, claim 1 recites that the fabric includes a warp and a weft that is each formed of a number of threads that are oriented in respective planes that are generally perpendicular to a plane of the fabric and that are parallel to one another and wherein the planes associated with the warp threads are generally transverse to the planes associated with the weft threads generally throughout the fabric. Additionally, claim 11 recites

that the weft is interwoven with the warp such that the threads of the warp extend in a generally linear woven direction and are substantially perpendicular to threads of the weft throughout the fabric. Additionally, claim 18 recites that the press pad has a warp and a weft such that threads of the weft are substantially aligned along a first axis within a plane of the press pad and threads of the warp are substantially aligned along a second axis that is nearly transverse to the first axis within the plane of the press pad. Applicants' specification as originally filed does not provide support for this exact structure.

It should be noted that although Applicants recite that the claimed structure further clarifies a woven fabric (*see* Applicants' remarks of October 24, 2008, page 7 of 10), a woven fabric is not specifically claimed in Applicants' specification as originally filed. Additionally, even if Applicants appear to be describing a woven fabric, as inherently associated with usage of the terms "warp" and "weft" as set forth in Applicants' remarks of October 24, 2008, Applicants' specification does not teach the specific structure claimed as all woven fabric are not necessarily, for example, formed of a number of threads that are oriented in respective planes that are generally perpendicular to a plane of the fabric and that are parallel to one another and wherein the planes associated with the warp threads are generally transverse to the planes associated with the weft threads generally throughout the fabric.

Therefore, the limitations of claims 1, 11 and 18 appear to comprise new matter for the reasons set forth above.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, and 11-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Pub. No. 2001/0029139 to Espe in view of EP 1040910 to Best (with USPN 6,342,457 cited as the translation of EP 1040910)..

Regarding claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 21, and 22, Espe teaches a press pad comprising a fabric that includes a warp and a weft that is each formed of a number of threads that are oriented in respective planes that are generally perpendicular to a plane of the fabric and that are parallel to one another and wherein the planes associated with the warp threads are generally transverse to the planes associated with the weft threads generally throughout the fabric, and wherein one of the warp or weft includes a pattern of thread, the pattern repeating itself in the fabric, wherein the thread comprises a sheath made of an elastomeric material and a core with a higher tensile strength than the sheath, wherein the core of one of the types of thread is metal based (see entire document including paragraphs 0002-0026, 0028, 0034-0039, 0041, 0042). It should be noted that the structure of the fabric claimed appears to be inherent to the woven fabric of Espe, absent evidence to the contrary.

Regarding claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 21, and 22, Espe does not appear to teach that the pattern is a pattern of alternating types of thread, wherein the pattern of alternating types of threads includes at least two types of thread of different elasticities transverse to the thread axis, wherein

each type of thread comprises a sheath made of an elastomeric material and a core with a higher tensile strength than the sheath, wherein the core of the other type of thread is polymer-based, and wherein a diameter of the first type of thread is generally equal to a diameter of the second type of thread such that the diameters of the two types of thread are generally equal. However, Espe teaches that the invention of Espe may comprise other yarns or other threads to achieve or adjust the resulting characteristics of the required pad (Id., paragraph 0042) and that it was known in the press pad art to combine metal yarn and aromatic polyamide in press pads (Id., paragraphs 0006-0016). ). Based on the teachings of Espe, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that advantageous characteristics of press pads include excellent thermal resistance and durability, chemical resistance against essentially all of the chemical compounds that typically arise in the use of press pads in pressing equipment, and very good padding and elasticity characteristics (Id., paragraph 0042).

Best is classified in the same field in the art as Espe, and teaches a substantially similar press pad for use in laminating presses, wherein the press pad is formed in a variety of basic weaves, wherein the press pad comprises thermally conductive metal threads and cushion threads, wherein the thermally conductive threads and cushion threads alternate in the fabric, the cushion threads comprising core plastic threads such as aramid threads, and an elastomeric thread sheath made of silicone elastomer or fluorosilicone elastomer or other rubber materials. (Best, column 1 line 4 to column 2 line 63, column 3 lines 10-49, claims 1-20, Figure 2). Best teaches that the thickness of the cushion should be selected so that at the pressures usual in laminating presses, the cushion thread assumes the same thickness as the thermally conductive threads to ensure that the thread surfaces all lie in one plane during the pressing operation, thus

yielding a maximum pressing area and uniform contact pressure, as well as optimized thermal conduction. Best teaches that the cushion threads impart compressive elasticity to the press pad, and guarantee the elasticity in thickness necessary for conformity with the pressed material.

When a work is available in one field, design incentives and other market forces can prompt variations of it, either in the same field or in another. If a person of ordinary skill in the art can implement a predictable variation, and would see the benefit of doing so, §103 likely bars its patentability. Moreover, if a technique has been used to improve one device, and a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that it would improve similar devices in the same way, using the technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond that person's skill.

One of ordinary skill in the press pad art at the time the invention was made, when viewing the state of the press pad art and the predictable improvements in structures known in the art, would be motivated to improve the press pad of the prior art, with the cushion threads and structure taught by Best, since the improvements of Best were known to one of ordinary skill in the press pad art and it would have predictably improved similar articles in the same way. In the present case, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the press pad or cushion art at the time the invention was made to form the press pad of Espe, including the cushion threads and the structure of alternating generally equal diameter thermally conductive and cushion threads of Best, as Espe and Best are classified in the same field in the art, and motivated by the desire of forming a conventional press pad including cushion threads known in the art to predictably improve press pads by imparting compressive elasticity to the press pad and guaranteeing the elasticity in thickness necessary for conformity with the pressed material, and motivated by the desire of forming a conventional press pad with a structure known in the art to

ensure that the thread surfaces all lie in one plane during the pressing operation, thus yielding a maximum pressing area and uniform contact pressure, as well as optimized thermal conduction.

Regarding claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 21, and 22, the prior art does not appear to specifically teach that the cores of the two types of thread have a higher tensile strength than the sheath. However, the limitation requiring that the cores of the two types of thread having a higher tensile strength than the sheath appear to be inherent characteristics of the threads of the prior art since the prior art teaches substantially similar structures and compositions of the sheaths and cores as the claimed threads, as evidenced by Applicants' specification at pages 4 and 5. Products of identical structure and composition cannot have mutually exclusive properties. The burden is on the Applicants to prove otherwise.

Regarding claim 2, the prior art teaches that the at least two types of thread have polymer material at least on their lateral surfaces (Best, column 2 lines 8-55; Espe, paragraphs 0020-0026, 0028, 0034-0039, 0041, 0042, Figure).

Regarding claim 4, the prior art teaches that the at least two types of thread each are bunched or stranded from fibers (Best, column 2 lines 8-55; Espe, paragraphs 0020-0026, 0028, 0034-0039, 0041, 0042, Figure).

Regarding claim 7, the prior art teaches that the polymer based core is essentially made of polyamide (Best, column 2 lines 8-55).

Regarding claim 8, the prior art teaches that at least one of the cores is essentially bunched or stranded from fibers (Best, column 2 lines 8-55; Espe, paragraphs 0020-0026, 0028, 0034-0039, 0041, 0042, Figure).

Regarding claims 11-17 and 23, Espe teaches a press pad comprising a warp and a weft, one type of thread including a core and a polymer material at least on its lateral surface, and wherein the core of one of the types of thread is metallic, and the weft being interwoven with the warp such that the threads of the warp extend in a generally linear woven direction and are substantially perpendicular to threads of the weft throughout the fabric (see entire document including paragraphs 0002-0026, 0028, 0034-0039, 0041, 0042). It should be noted that the structure of the fabric claimed appears to be inherent to the woven fabric of Espe, absent evidence to the contrary.

Regarding claims 11-17 and 23, Espe does not appear to teach that at least one of the warp and weft includes a pattern of alternating types of threads having different elasticities transverse to a thread axis, each type of thread including a core and a polymer material at least on its lateral surface, wherein the core of the other type of thread is polymer-based, wherein the pattern of alternating types of threads repeats itself in the at least one of the warp and the weft, and wherein a diameter of the first type of thread is generally equal to diameter of the second type of thread. However, Espe teaches that the invention of Espe may comprise other yarns or other threads to achieve or adjust the resulting characteristics of the required pad (Id., paragraph 0042) and that it was known in the press pad art to combine metal yarn and aromatic polyamide in press pads (Id., paragraphs 0006-0016). Based on the teachings of Espe, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that advantageous characteristics of press pads include excellent thermal resistance and durability, chemical resistance against essentially all of the chemical compounds that typically arise in the use of press pads in pressing equipment, and very good padding and elasticity characteristics (Id., paragraph 0042).

Best is classified in the same field in the art as Espe, and teaches a substantially similar press pad for use in laminating presses, wherein the press pad is formed in a variety of basic weaves, wherein the press pad comprises thermally conductive metal threads and cushion threads, wherein the thermally conductive threads and cushion threads alternate in the fabric, the cushion threads comprising core plastic threads such as aramid threads, and an elastomeric thread sheath made of silicone elastomer or fluorosilicone elastomer or other rubber materials. (Best, column 1 line 4 to column 2 line 63, column 3 lines 10-49, claims 1-20, Figure 2). Best teaches that the thickness of the cushion should be selected so that at the pressures usual in laminating presses, the cushion thread assumes the same thickness as the thermally conductive threads to ensure that the thread surfaces all lie in one plane during the pressing operation, thus yielding a maximum pressing area and uniform contact pressure, as well as optimized thermal conduction. Best teaches that the cushion threads impart compressive elasticity to the press pad, and guarantee the elasticity in thickness necessary for conformity with the pressed material.

When a work is available in one field, design incentives and other market forces can prompt variations of it, either in the same field or in another. If a person of ordinary skill in the art can implement a predictable variation, and would see the benefit of doing so, § 103 likely bars its patentability. Moreover, if a technique has been used to improve one device, and a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that it would improve similar devices in the same way, using the technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond that person's skill.

One of ordinary skill in the press pad art at the time the invention was made, when viewing the state of the press pad art and the predictable improvements in structures known in

the art, would be motivated to improve the press pad of the prior art, with the cushion threads and structure taught by Best, since the improvements of Best were known to one of ordinary skill in the press pad art and it would have predictably improved similar articles in the same way. In the present case, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the press pad or cushion art at the time the invention was made to form the press pad of Espe, including the cushion threads and the structure of alternating generally equal diameter thermally conductive and cushion threads of Best, as Espe and Best are classified in the same field in the art, and motivated by the desire of forming a conventional press pad including cushion threads known in the art to predictably improve press pads by imparting compressive elasticity to the press pad and guaranteeing the elasticity in thickness necessary for conformity with the pressed material, and motivated by the desire of forming a conventional press pad with a structure known in the art to ensure that the thread surfaces all lie in one plane during the pressing operation, thus yielding a maximum pressing area and uniform contact pressure, as well as optimized thermal conduction.

Regarding claims 12-17, the prior art does not appear to specifically teach that at least one weft thread and at least one warp thread has a sheath made of a polymer material and a core having a higher tensile strength than this sheath. However, the limitation requiring that the cores of the two types of thread having a higher tensile strength than the sheath appear to be inherent characteristics of the threads of the prior art since the prior art teaches substantially similar structures and compositions of the sheaths and cores as the claimed threads, as evidenced by Applicants' specification at pages 4 and 5. Products of identical structure and composition cannot have mutually exclusive properties. The burden is on the Applicants to prove otherwise.

Regarding claim 13, the prior art teaches that the metallic core is essentially made of brass (Best, column 2 lines 8-55; Espe, paragraphs 0020-0026, 0028, 0034-0039, 0041, 0042, Figure).

Regarding claim 14, the prior art teaches that the polymer-based core is essentially made of polyamide (Best, column 2 lines 8-55; Espe, paragraphs 0020-0026, 0028, 0034-0039, 0041, 0042, Figure).

Regarding claim 15, the prior art teaches that the warp has a core that is essentially bunched or stranded from fibers (Best, column 2 lines 8-55; Espe, paragraphs 0020-0026, 0028, 0034-0039, 0041, 0042, Figure).

Regarding claim 16, the prior art teaches that the at least one type of thread is bunched or stranded from fibers (Best, column 2 lines 8-55; Espe, paragraphs 0020-0026, 0028, 0034-0039, 0041, 0042, Figure).

Regarding claims 18-20 and 24, Espe teaches a press pad with improved pressure compression having a warp and a weft such that threads of the weft are substantially aligned along a first axis within a plane of the press pad and threads of the warp are substantially aligned along a second axis that is nearly transverse to the first axis within the plane of the press pad, wherein one type of thread has 1) a sheath that is an elastomer and has a high temperature stability above 200 degrees Celsius, and 2) a core, wherein one of the types of thread has a core that is metal based (see entire document including paragraphs 0002-0026, 0028, 0033-0039, 0041, 0042). It should be noted that the structure of the fabric claimed appears to be inherent to the woven fabric of Espe, absent evidence to the contrary.

Regarding claims 18-20 and 24, Espe does not appear to teach that at least one of the warp and the weft includes an alternating pattern of at least two types of threads of differing elasticities in the transverse to the thread axis, that each type of thread has 1) a sheath that is an elastomer and has a high temperature stability above 200 degrees Celsius, and 2) a core, wherein the core of each of type of thread all has a higher tensile strength than the sheath, wherein the core of another type of thread has a core that is polymer-based and wherein the diameters of the all of the types of thread in the alternating pattern are generally equal. However, Espe teaches that the invention of Espe may comprise other yarns or other threads to achieve or adjust the resulting characteristics of the required pad (Id., paragraph 0042) and that it was known in the press pad art to combine metal yarn and aromatic polyamide in press pads (Id., paragraphs 0006-0016). Based on the teachings of Espe, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that advantageous characteristics of press pads include excellent thermal resistance and durability, chemical resistance against essentially all of the chemical compounds that typically arise in the use of press pads in pressing equipment, and very good padding and elasticity characteristics (Id., paragraph 0042).

Best is classified in the same field in the art as Espe, and teaches a substantially similar press pad for use in laminating presses, wherein the press pad is formed in a variety of basic weaves, wherein the press pad comprises thermally conductive metal threads and cushion threads, wherein the thermally conductive threads and cushion threads alternate in the fabric, the cushion threads comprising core plastic threads such as aramid threads, and an elastomeric thread sheath made of silicone elastomer or fluorosilicone elastomer or other rubber materials. (Best, column 1 line 4 to column 2 line 63, column 3 lines 10-49, claims 1-20, Figure 2). Best

teaches that the thickness of the cushion should be selected so that at the pressures usual in laminating presses, the cushion thread assumes the same thickness as the thermally conductive threads to ensure that the thread surfaces all lie in one plane during the pressing operation, thus yielding a maximum pressing area and uniform contact pressure, as well as optimized thermal conduction. Best teaches that the cushion threads impart compressive elasticity to the press pad, and guarantee the elasticity in thickness necessary for conformity with the pressed material.

When a work is available in one field, design incentives and other market forces can prompt variations of it, either in the same field or in another. If a person of ordinary skill in the art can implement a predictable variation, and would see the benefit of doing so, § 103 likely bars its patentability. Moreover, if a technique has been used to improve one device, and a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that it would improve similar devices in the same way, using the technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond that person's skill.

One of ordinary skill in the press pad art at the time the invention was made, when viewing the state of the press pad art and the predictable improvements in structures known in the art, would be motivated to improve the press pad of the prior art, with the cushion threads and structure taught by Best, since the improvements of Best were known to one of ordinary skill in the press pad art and it would have predictably improved similar articles in the same way. In the present case, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the press pad or cushion art at the time the invention was made to form the press pad of Espe, including the cushion threads and the structure of alternating generally equal diameter thermally conductive and cushion threads of Best, as Espe and Best are classified in the same field in the art, and motivated

by the desire of forming a conventional press pad including cushion threads known in the art to predictably improve press pads by imparting compressive elasticity to the press pad and guaranteeing the elasticity in thickness necessary for conformity with the pressed material, and motivated by the desire of forming a conventional press pad with a structure known in the art to ensure that the thread surfaces all lie in one plane during the pressing operation, thus yielding a maximum pressing area and uniform contact pressure, as well as optimized thermal conduction.

Regarding claims 18-20 and 24, the prior art does not appear to specifically teach that the core of each type of thread all has a higher tensile strength than the sheath. However, the claimed properties appear to be inherent characteristics of the threads of the prior art since the prior art teaches substantially similar structures and compositions of the sheaths and cores as the claimed threads, as evidenced by Applicants' specification at pages 4 and 5. Products of identical structure and composition cannot have mutually exclusive properties. The burden is on the Applicants to prove otherwise.

Regarding claim 19, the prior art teaches that the polymer based core is essentially made of polyamide (Best, column 2 lines 8-55).

Regarding claim 20, the prior art teaches that the prior art teaches that at least one core is essentially bunched or stranded from fibers (Best, column 2 lines 8-55; Espe, paragraphs 0020-0026, 0028, 0034-0039, 0041, 0042, Figure).

Regarding claims 21 and 22, the prior art teaches that the diameters of the two types of thread are generally equal for generating a padding effect and a generally homogenous pressure distribution over an area of the press pad (Best, column 1 line 4 to column 2 line 63, column 3 lines 10-49, claims 1-20, Figure 2).

Regarding claim 22, the prior art teaches that the press pad is incorporated into a pressing machine (Best, column 1 line 4 to column 2 line 63, column 3 lines 10-49, claims 1-20, Figure 2; Espe, paragraphs 0020-0026, 0028, 0034-0039, 0041, 0042, Figure).

Regarding claim 22, the prior art does not appear to specifically teach that the pressing machine is constructed to apply a coating of a wear resistant melamine resin overlay to a material, and wherein the press pad is constructed to prevent graying of the wear resistant resin. However, the prior art teaches that it is conventionally known to use press pads in various types of high pressure and low pressure presses, for example short cycle presses and multi-daylight or multi-layer presses for pressing and laminating melamine sheets or the like onto wood fiberboard or plywood or the like, or high pressure presses for manufacturing high pressure laminates, and various other types of presses for many different uses in many different fields (Espe, paragraph 0003). Additionally, the claimed limitations appear to be intended uses of the pressing machine. A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. Since Applicants have not claimed any structural or compositional characteristics of the claimed pressing machine, it is presumed that the pressing machine recited in the prior art (Best, column 1 line 4 to column 2 line 63, column 3 lines 10-49, claims 1-20, Figure 2; Espe, paragraphs 0002-0026, 0028, 0034-0039, 0041, 0042) is capable of performing the recited intended uses, absent evidence to the contrary. It should be noted that Applicants' remarks of December 12, 2006, recite that the claim only further defines the operation and function of the threads.

Regarding claim 23, the prior art teaches that the diameters of the types of thread are generally equal for generally equalizing different pressures across an area of the material (Best, column 1 line 4 to column 2 line 63, column 3 lines 10-49, claims 1-20, Figure 2).

Regarding claim 23, the prior art does not appear to specifically teach that the diameter specifications are for preventing graying of a wear resistant overlay applied to a material processed proximate the press pad. However, the claimed limitation appears to recite an intended characteristic of the claimed invention rather than a positively recited structure required by the claimed invention. In other words, Applicants are not claiming a wear resistant melamine resin and characteristics associated with the resin; Applicants are only claiming that *when* a wear resistant melamine resin overlay is applied to a material processed proximate the press pad, the diameters *will* be useful for preventing graying. Therefore, the claimed limitation requiring that the diameter specifications are for preventing graying of a wear resistant melamine resin overlay applied to a material processed proximate the press pad and uniformly distributing the homogenous pressure distribution across an area of the wear resistant melamine does not appear to structurally or compositionally distinguish the claimed invention from the invention of the prior art. Additionally, the prior art teaches that the press pad generates a padding effect and a generally homogenous pressure distribution over an area of the press pad to ensure uniform contact pressure over the entire surface (Best, column 1 line 4 to column 2 line 63, column 3 lines 10-49, claims 1-20, Figure 2). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would expect that the press pad of the prior art would behave substantially similarly and/or identically as the claimed invention since the prior art teaches a substantially similar structure and composition as

the claimed invention. It should be noted that Applicants' remarks of December 12, 2006, recite that the claim only further defines the operation and function of the threads.

Regarding claim 24, the prior art teaches that the diameters of all of the types of thread are generally equal for generating a padding effect and a generally homogenous pressure distribution over an area of the press pad (Best, column 1 line 4 to column 2 line 63, column 3 lines 10-49, claims 1-20, Figure 2).

Regarding claim 24, the prior art does not appear to specifically teach that the diameter specification is for preventing graying of a wear resistant melamine resin overlay applied to a material processed proximate the press pad and uniformly distributing the homogenous pressure distribution across an area of the wear resistant melamine. However, the claimed limitation appears to recite an intended characteristic of the claimed invention rather than a positively recited structure required by the claimed invention. In other words, Applicants are not claiming that a wear resistant melamine resin and characteristics associated with the resin; Applicants are only claiming that *when* a wear resistant melamine resin overlay is applied to a material processed proximate the press pad, the diameters *will* be useful for preventing graying and uniformly distributing the homogenous pressure distribution across an area of the wear resistant melamine. Therefore, the claimed limitation requiring that the diameter specification is for preventing graying of a wear resistant melamine resin overlay applied to a material processed proximate the press pad and uniformly distributing the homogenous pressure distribution across an area of the wear resistant melamine does not appear to structurally or compositionally distinguish the claimed invention from the invention of the prior art. Additionally, the prior art teaches that the press pad generates a padding effect and a generally homogenous pressure

distribution over an area of the press pad to ensure uniform contact pressure over the entire surface (Best, column 1 line 4 to column 2 line 63, column 3 lines 10-49, claims 1-20, Figure 2). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would expect that the press pad of the prior art would behave substantially similarly and/or identically as the claimed invention since the prior art teaches a substantially similar structure and composition as the claimed invention. It should be noted that Applicants' remarks of December 12, 2006, recite that the claim only further defines the operation and function of the threads.

***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicants' arguments with respect to claims 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, and 11-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

***Conclusion***

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PETER Y. CHOI whose telephone number is (571)272-6730. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 08:00 - 15:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Larry Tarazano can be reached on (571) 272-1515. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Peter Y Choi /PYC/  
Examiner, Art Unit 1794

/Andrew T Piziali/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1794